# THE CRAND VAVAL REVIEW

Landing on the Beach Through the Surf.

SPLENDID DISCIPLINE IN THE FLEET.

Interesting Details of the Evolutions.

How the Vessels Will Manouvre Under Steam.

KEY WEST, Jan. 29, 1874. The work of preparation for the grand naval renew goes on in the most energetic manner. Few who are not conversant with the matter will lize the vast amount of work to be done on each of these large vessels before they can be declared ready for thorough exercise at sea. Requisitions for every conceivable article which enters into the complement of a man-of-war's cargo have to be ide out and properly attested. from a pair of manacles to a voltaic pile for torpedo experiments, irom a roll of canvas to a gross of seedles, has a place allotted for its reception, and in that place it is always to be found. Then there are the supplies for the various messes, from the Admiral's cabin to the steerage, which have to be laid in for a month or more at Tortugas. Even fresh water must be included, for the barren waste of sand near which the fleet will rendezvous does not have any other source than the rain for allaying thirst, and the unfortunate marines who do garrison duty at Fort Jefferson Will not be disposed to share their scanty stock with nearly 9,000 officers and men. "Jack" is not for gotten by any means, and the same providence, in the shape of an efficient executive on each veswhich looks out for the well-being of the officers remembers the men at the galley and "before the mast." The characteristic marine, who draws his \$16 a month and chews his \$14 worth of nave ping during each moon, must be thought of and provided for. All this is now about completed, and what is now wanting more than all class is the presence of the Juniata, Brookiyn, Shawmut and

THE PLEET MANOEUVRES. The final division of the fleet into squadrons was made by Admiral Case and Commodore Parker yesterday. In fleet drill the vessels will be manœuvred in the following columns:-

Third Division.	3	Sec'a Division.		First Division.	
Franklin.	lef Sig	Colorado.	(Adı	Congress.	
Brooklyn,	Desp	Wachusett	wat miral'	Lancaster.	
Araska.	mer.	Shenandoah.	ash.	Ticonderoga,	
Kansas.	s dags	Wyoming.	dip.)	Canandaigua.	
NAMES OF THE PARTY	H P	Value Carrier		45114040	

Prior to the general fleet drill each division will be separately exercised and the evolutions in squadron will be thoroughly mastered.

The men on board the Wabash were landed today and marched by piatoon to the Marine barracks. There they were exercised in the usual infantry tactics. Two Gatling guns were landed and were experimented with on the barracks grounds. The sailors were drilled in skirmishing and repelling a landing force on the beach. The exercises were performed in a manner which appeared to give very general satisfaction to the commanding officers.

A complete list of the vessels now here is given below, together with their armament :-

Name.	Commanding Officers.	Class	SHEE	Ton- nage.	
Wabash			15	3.000	
Coigrado				3.0 12	
Frankim		Frigate	45	3,4,3	
Congress	Capt. A. C. Rhind			2,00	
Alaska	Capt. S. P. Carter	orvette.		1,122	
Ticonderoga		corve te.	111	1.019	
Powhatan	.  Capt. J. C. Beaumont.	Paodie	17	2,182	
Ossipee Lancaster	Capt. C. H. B. Caid-	Corvette.		910	
	well		25	-	
Shenandoah.			11	1,019	
Canandaigus		Cervette.		904	
Wyoming	Com. W. B. Cushing			7.4	
Wachusett			6	698	
Kansas	A. V. Read	Lorvette.	3	41	
	Com. E. K. Bendam		2	50	
Mahopac		Monitor		55	
Manna tan		Monitor		55	
Despatch	Lt. Com. F. Rodgers				
		bont		40	
Fortune	t. Com. Green	Jespatch		50	
		1 bout	101	30	
Mayflower	Com	Desputch		1 100	
		bont		30	
Pinta	Lt. Com. H. A. Gor-	Despatch		13.77	
	ranve	bout	100	30	

The monitors will exercise at target practice tomorrow.

KEY WEST, Jan. 31, 1874. The initiatory move in the exercises which have for so long a time been in anticipation was made yesterday. While the preparations for the cruise were being pushed with ceaseless activity it was deemed well by the Admiral that the officers and men should be exercised in landing on the beach, through the surf. The desirability of such practice in a fleet where so many marines and sailors are assembled can be readily seen, and the most beneficial results were obtained.

The command of the entire expedition wa turned over by Admiral Case to Commore F. A. Parker, while the details of the landing were carried out under the Commodore's orders by Lieutenant John C. Soley, of the Wabash.

Commodore Parker began the preparations by issuing the following orders, which show very clearly the programme as it was afterwards car-

ORDER NO. 1.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP WABASH, |
KEY WEST, Fla., Jan., 29, 1874. |
The boats of the different vessels will leave their respective ships in tow of their steam launches, to be at the flagship to-morrow at hall-past one P. M. The boats of the Ticonderoga and kaussas will be towed by the Colorado's steam launch. They will immediately make last astern of the Fortune or Pinta, as assigned in Order No. 2. When the signal is made from the Pinta to "Go ahead," the Fortune will start with her column of boats, the Pinta following with her column. On arriving opposite tune will start with her column of boats, the Pinta following with her column. On arriving opposite the landing place the signal will be made to cast off, when the boats will form in column. The next signal will be, "By the left flank," when the boats will wheel by the left flank, and keep their line. The next signal will be, "Forward." Onicers of boats will be careful to keep the line, and not to advance too last. When the red flag is housted on board the Pinta the howitzer boats on the flanks will form in echelon and commence dring. When the red flag is hauled down on board the Pinta the howitzers will cease firing, and the reserve battalion will pull in to the beach and to the reserve battalion will pull in to the beach board the Pinta the howitzers will cease fring, and the reserve battainon will pull in to the beach and land. As soon as they land they will deploy by the right hank and advance, fring, to the railroad (about 200 yards), where they will hait. The other battalions will land at the signal, "inantry land," and form in battalion columns on the beach. The artillery will be disembarked at the signal, "Artillery land," and will go into action immediately. The battalions will then be ordered to advance to the railroad, with the artillery on the flanks, while the reserve battalions will be assembled and formed in the rear. The pioneers, as soon as they land, will be assembled in the rear of the Second battalion, under command of Licatenati Todd and Midshipman Barrail, and await orders.

orders.

The boats will be equipped for pulling only. No provisions will be carried, except plenty of water. Each man will carry forty rounds of blank carridge; each howitzer sixty rounds; each of the Gating guns 500 rounds.

Only the arms assigned in the detail will be carried.

Only the arms assigned in the detail will ried.

Each boat will have an anchor on the quarter, which will be let go near the teach, so that the boats can be veered in. Only one set of colors snall be carried by each battalion.

The Commodore's broad pennant will indicate the position of the Commodore. Each snip will send its best signal man, with dag and staff, who will report to the signal officer on the staff.

Officers will take care that their men do not get wet any more than is absolutely necessary.

Officers will take care that their men do not get wet any more than is absolutely necessary.

Each boat will have its number, according to the order in column, painted on canvas and fastened on the bows. As soon as the battalions have left their boats the latter will be taken in tow by the Pinta and Fortune and brought back to their respective ships. The men will be taken of from the government wharf.

Commodore Parker will be in command. Lieu-tenant Soley will act as Adjutant General; Ensign Lyman, Midshipmen Babcock, Case and Morrell as aids.

stating that he had visited the Nineteenth precinct station house, in Fifty-ninth street, and had found it altogether inappropriate for the uses to which it stoucher inappropriate for the uses to which it is put, and that while it had been built to accommodate fifty men it was now occupied by 150. He therefore recommended that the Comptroller and the Mayor be authorized to select a site which shall not be more than 75 or less than 50 lect front and rear by half the block in depth, between Fifty-fifth and Sixtleth streets and Lexington and second avenues. A resolution was subsequently introduced to do this and was laid on the table.

Alderman Van Schaick offered a resolution to rescind the resolution of the last meeting regarding a joint committee of the two Boards to investigate the affairs of the Roard of Assistant Aldermen. The resolution was laid on the table.

It was moved by Alderman Van Schaick that a committee of the Board, consisting of Messrs. Ottendorfer, Billings and McCafferty, he appointed to investigate the expenses in the different departments and report, with a view to retreachment.

An ordinance was passed directing the Commissioner of Public Works to notify all those having vault coverings in the stdewalks, with smooth surfaces and dangerous to bedestrians, to change them and put down those with rough surfaces; and that, if after notification, ten days shall pass without the order having been compiled with, the owners shall be fined \$6\$ for each day.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel recommending that the Board of Assistant Aldermen was over, which would probably be in a few days.

The Board therefore adjourned for two weeks.

THE POTTERS FIELD.

In a case where a woman obtained an order from Police Justice Birby to have the body of her husband disinterred in the Potters Field the effort was iruitless, and the body could not be found. aids.

The drums, fifes and bugles of each ship will be sent on the boats and will join the band.

The exercise will conclude with brigade dress F. A. PARKER. Commodore and Chief of Staff. Commodore and Chief of Stat.
ORDER NO. 2.
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP WABASH.
KEY WEST, Pla., Jan. 30, 1874.
The Pinta and Fortune will yeer astern from each

THE SPECTACLE.

ters on board were taking inventories of small

arms and gunners' mates were inspecting the how-

itzers and Gattings.

At haif-past one o'clock P. M., as directed in the

order, the boats in the fleet detailed for the exer-

cise, to the number of fity-six, reported at the flagship Wabash, armed and equipped, and were immediately taken in tow by the tugs Pinta and

Fortune. The boats of the Ticonderoga, Canandai-gua, Wachusett, Shenandoah and Wyoming were taken in tow by the Fortune; while the Pinta gave

her hawser to the boats from the Franklin, Wa-

There is a fine smooth beach just south of Fort

Taylor, and on it yesterday the sun glistened most

charmingly. On this stretch of sand, between the

fort and the first Martello tower, the landing was

boats arrived in front of the peach the howitzer

on the flanks, and opened a brisk cross fire across

the centre of the beach where a landing was con-

templated. There were in the boats, all told, 1,700

240 marines, gun squads for 12 howitzers and 2

deploy as skirmishers. The battation got ashore

in good style, all taking to the water as if it were

their natural element, and as the howitzer boats, drawn up in echelon, directed their fire more and

more toward the flanks, the skirmish line was ad-

vanced through cactus bush and copse of the thick-

The main body of infantry was then got on shore.

Each boat was provided with an anchor, which was

cast over the bow, as they came in, so that, as

soon as the boats came on their moorings, they swung head to sea and the sterns were gradually

The First battalion (marines) was under command of Lieutenant Colonel Beywood, of the

The Second battalion was under Lieutenant

The Third battalion was officered by Lieutenant

Commander McCalla, of the Wachusett, with Master Barry as Adjutant and Lieutenants Qualisough,

The Fourth battalion was landed by Lieutenant

Commander Higginson, of the Franklin, with Mas-

ter Buckingham as Adjutant and Lieutenants

Lowry, Heacock, Abbott, Dabney, Sargent and

The Fifth battalion, Lieutenant Bradford was

The First battery, on the right flank, was officered by Lieutenant Commander Evans, of the

Shenandoah; Lieutenants Randall and Froenhalt

and Master Hawley.

The Second battery, on left flank, was under

command of Lieutenant Commander McCurley, of the Alaska; Lieutenants Hutchins, Seliridge and

The Gatling gun battery was under command of

Commodore Parker had made his headquarters near the water battery above the fort, and Lieuten-

ant Soley acted as adjutant general, with Ensign Lyman and Midshipmen Babcock, Case and Morrell When all were landed battalion columns were

formed and the skirmishers were called in and

formed in the rear as reserve, while the battalions were deployed into line. An advance was then or-

dered along the entire line, with the flanks covered

by the artillery. After maintaining a brisk fire of musketry the artillery of the right wing was thrown forward, and the Second and Third bat-

talions were ordered to support it. A pontoon train was organized and ready, but was held in reserve, as no means offered of testing it. Surgeon Winslow was chief medical officer,

soon established his field hospital.

the advance line opened fire the First, Fourth

tery of artilery were advanced and deployed

into line. Then a general advance was ordered, and the main body of troops came up in

double-quick time. The entire body of men, com-

prising about two regiments, was massed in an pen piece of ground near the lighthouse, and the

exercises ended with a brigade dress parade. The

troops were then formed in column and marched to

their boats. The Commodore desires me to say that

the whole drill reflects great credit on the Naval Academy for the admirable manner in which the men were drilled in so short a time, particularly

when it is remembered that the Ticonderoga had only had her crew for one week and the Franklin

for scarcely a month. Notwithstanding this fact,

ompanies and battalions were consolidated under

officers scarcely acquainted with each other, and

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Dull Meeting-No Bills to Be Passed

Until the Assistant Aldermen Come to Terms-A New Station House-Adjournment for Two Weeks.
The weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen took place yesterday in the chamber, in the City

After the reading of the minutes Alderman Morris presented the letter from ex-Chamberlain Palmer to the Board, already published in the The offer of the building of the Morrisania Turn Verein for a police court was received. An invita-

tion was received from the Superintendent of the

Catholic Protectory in Westchester county for the

Common Council to visit the institution next A communication was received from the Mayor

stating that he had visited the Nineteenth precinct station house, in Fifty-ninth street, and

only a very few trifling mistakes occurred. The exercises have been inaugurated in the most

Hall. Alderman Vance in the chair.

satisfactory manner.

battaitons and the Second bat-

Lieutenant Barnett, of the Wabash.

Houston, of the Ticonderoga, Lieutenant Sullivan

and Master Bixler acting ander his orders.

allowed to ground on the beach.

Freeman and Peck subordinates.

already in the field.

Wabash.

officers and men, composed of 1,200 "blue jackets,"

boats were formed

A Determined Effort to Induce Congress Abolish Revenue Abuses-Critical Condi-The boats from 1 to 15 inclusive will make fast to the starboard hawser of the Fortune.

The boats from 16 to 30 inclusive will make fast to the starboard hawser of the Fortune.

The boats from 16 to 30 inclusive will make fast to the port hawser of the Fortune.

The boats from 31 to 45 inclusive will make fast to the starboard hawser of the Pinta.

The boats from 46 to 56 will make fast to the port hawser of the Pinta.

When the Fortune and Pinta sound one blast of the whistle the port boats will cast off. When they sound two blasts of the whistle the starboard ones will cast off.

Boats must have their correct positions as assigned them. tion of Our Canal Interests- How Montreal Is Being Built Up at the Expense of This City.

A regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. President William

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On motion the report of the committee submit ting new bylaws to go into force after 1st of May Boats must have the signed them.
Lieutenant Commander Green will be in charge of all boats and will superintend the arrangements for embarking.

Commodore and Chief of Staff. was adopted. The only important changes are the fixing of the hour of meeting at one P. M., instead of half-past two, and the reducing of the number of standing committees. Mesors, R. S. Daly, Jeremiah Welbank and George Walker were elected At daylight vesterday morning the crews of the various vessels in the harbor could be seen busily getting their boats into the water. Quartermasmembers, and George W. Lane was appointed t member of the Committee on Arbitration. A RESOLUTION OF THANKS

to Governor Dix for his remarks in his last message relative to the dangers of convertible currency was adopted.

CUSTOM HOUSE ABUNES. Mr. SCHULTZ called up the subject of the petition of the Chamber to Congress to correct the Custom House abuses. The memorial had been presented in both houses. He wanted the committee enlarged and concerted action taken by other cities, if they met Benjamin F. Butler's opposition they would meet a strong man's; but he hoped that, with the assistance of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston merchants, they might get a good law, alike protective of the merchant and sale for the interest of the national revenue. He was aware of great abuses, and, if not stopped, merchants must take their books and papers outside the jurisdiction of the Southern district of New York, as was the case some time ago, when the largest firm in the city was driven ago, when the largest arm in the city was driven to boston to get away from Judge Barnard. The reform must be made or merchants must close their business places and stop entirely. Either this community are all scoundrels or this tariff law is unjust. Soon it will be that the best men in the community will come out and say, "Yes, we owe the government \$5, and we must pay \$20,000 as penalties." He offered the following, which was adouted:—

Gatlings, pioneers, band, aides-de-camp, &c.
The Fifth battalion, commanded by Lieutenant
Bradford, of the Wabash, was ordered to land and was adopted:—

Resolved, That Messrs, Samuel D. Babcock, James M.
Constable, Elliott F. Shepard, Gustav Schwat, Daniel
C. Robbins, James M. States Schwat, Daniel
C. Robbins, James M. Law States Schwat, Daniel
C. Robbins, James M. Law States Schwatzer, James M. Law Schwa

them.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles offered the following:—
Resolved, That it be referred to the Canal Committee
of the Chamber to ascertain and report without delay
how far the resolution now bending in the State Legislature, proposing to amend the State constitution by
funding the canal debt. corresponds with the measure
specifically recommended for the purpose by this Chamber, and also to inquire and report for what reason and
at whose in-tance the clause in said resolution, which
prohibits the State from buying or collecting any direct
tax for canal purposes, was appended to the said resolutions.

Resolved. That the said committee specially and fully inquire and report whether, in case the said amendment shall be adopted, the fate will possess any, and what, pecuniary means for emisrating or in any way materially improving the capacity of the locks on the canals. Mr. GEORGE OPPYER seconded the resolution, and stated that the commerce of the city is in great danger of being drawn away by Montreal and New Orleans.

Orleans.

Mr. Donge stated that it was a subject that should be attended to at once. Never before had the canal interest been in such a critical condition; for Canada is enlarging the Weiland Canal, so that in a few years vessets can load at Chicago and unload at Liverpool. The resolution was adopted.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

The following, offered by Mr. Ordyke, was adopted:—
Resolved. That this Chamber reaffirm its action of March 3, 1870, in reference to exempting bonds and mortgages on real estate from taxation by the State of New York, and that an authenticated copy of the memorial on the subject, adopted at that time, be transmitted to both houses of the Legislature.

Mr. STEVENS, from the delegation of the Board to the National Board of Trade, recently held, made the following report:—

the following report:—

The delegates of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to the Convention of the National Board of Trade, held at Baitimore on the 13th of January, 1874, respectfully submit the following report of their action. They do not propose to enter into a detailed account of the transactions of the Convention, a full report of which will ere long be published by the officers; but they beg to call the attention of the Chamber trom which they derived their authority to some of the more important conclusions reached by that body, and to those most near, y touching the commercial interess of this city.

and to those most near v touching the commercial interest of this city.

The Convention was very fully attended, and its deliberations were of greater importance because mainly upon subjects which had been reter ed to the several constituent boards at the preceding meeting at Chicago, of which this was, in fact, an adjournment. The subjects of paramount importance were the reform of the currency and banking laws, the restoration of specie payment, the regulation of transportation by government or otherwise, and the revision of the tariff and revenue laws.

otherwise, and the revision of the Convention agreed laws.

By a large vote, that of 45 to 9, the Convention agreed to a series of resolutions urging upon Congress—
First—That there be no juriller issue of irredeemable First—That there be no lattice and the paper money.

Second—That the amount of \$44,000,000 reserve (so called) already issued be at once withdrawn and cancelled.

Third—That all possible economy in expenditure be exercised in every department of government.

Fourth—That the national banks be required to hold the content of the part of the transport for interest on their

erament of under its authority, though varmly discount across the States and to underly to charter a count across the States and to underly to charter a count across the States and to underly to charter a count across the States and to underly to charter a count across the States and to underly to charter a count across the States and to underly to the states and to underly as indefinitely postponed.

Deeply as the Western members were interested in this question of such vital importance to themselves there was a political tinge, perhaps not to be avoided in a debate of this nature, which seemed to render postponement desirable.

The revision of the fariff and revenue laws was carefully considered, and a general protest adopted against the present cumbrous mode of duty collection and the demoralizing system of the division of moties between officers of the customs and informers.

The convention unanimously endorsed the memorial of this Chamber to Congress Draying for the establishment of an international commission of the maritime Powers to lay down ocean tracks for steam vessels and otherwise prevent disasters at sea.

The Convention also unanimously agreed to a resolution introduced by one of vour delegates for the establishment by Congress of an international conference of delegates from the United States and the several states of Central and South America, for the promotion of intercourse and trade and for the opening of these markets to our produce; and the unanimity with which this proper of the carrying East, and recognize that every national measure which fosters the agent favors the principal in the great movement of produce to a far greater degree. It cannot be doubted that the result of such a conference will be to open direct and rapid postal communication with our southern neighbors, and thus awaken to new life our now slumbering trade.

The Convention also adopted a memorial, in which your delegates concurred, strongly representing to Congress the injustice of excluding the underwriters upon war r

tesy from the innabilities of this moves.

Your delegates respectfully ask your approval of the measures in which they took part, and especially desire your endorsement of the finance resolutions, a copy of which is hereunto annexed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr. 8. B. CHITENDEN.

Upon reading the above report the following was offered and adopted:—

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York cordually approve the resolutions adopted by the National Convention of the Board of Trade upon the finances of the country, and earnestly arge upon Congress the imperative necessity of returning with the least delay possible to the position held before the late crisis, fully satisfied that the measures so recommended will restore public confidence, now so greatly shaken, in our financial system, and the purposes of the government.

ment.

HEAD MONEY.

Mr. LUTHER B. WYMAN offered a resolution calling upon the Legislature to take action looking to the return of about \$200,000 of head money paid by shippers who had not entered a protest. The money of those who had paid under protest had been already returned, he said, owing to the unconstitutionality of the law. The resolution was adopted.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

A meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at which the following peti-tions were received and acted upon:—

tions were received and acted upon:—
The petition of J. Richardson for a lease of piers Nos. 51 and 52 East River. Denied.
The petition of R. Cornell White for lease of pier No. 27 East River. Also denied.
The petition of G. Lee Knapp for a lease of pier foot of Twenty-third street, East River, for ten years, was granted and the petitioner informed.
The weekly report of Inspector Turner was read, among other improvements mentioned as completed and under way were the new pier at Randall's Island and the new platform at Bellevuc Hospital.

Hospital.

The telegraphic cables running into the river at the foot of Jackson street are to be temporarily removed, so that the slip may be dredged.

GREEN AND FIELDS.

Secret Management in the Central Park Commission.

Foley's Charges of Extravagance Against Ex-Park Commissioner Green.

How an Unsalaried Commission Was Made Profitable-Landaulet Appropriations in New York.

TO THE TAXPAYERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK :-The information which my investigation of the Park Department enabled me to place before you has shown Comptroller Green in his true and secret character. I continue it in compliance with a de-aire repeatedly expressed to me, both verbally and in writing, by many of our most eminent citizens that it should be continued until the public were put in full possession of all the facts relating to the

PERSONAL BENEFIT secured by Comptroller Green during his manage-ment of the Central Park Commission. In my next I hope to be able to give you the mil bill of items, and for the present I submit the following particu-THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

Extract from the minutes of a private meeting held February 11, 1869:— The Board met and the following resolution was

unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the house on the Great Hill. Central Park, be appropriated to the use of the Comptroller (Green) of the Central Park, and that the sum of \$2,500 be and is hereby appropriated for putting said building in order.

In clear violation of law and of the above resolution Green went on and fitted up this house for his private use in the most extravagant manner, and paid out of the city's funds the large sum of

THIRTEEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the same. Here is an expensive example of Green's compliance with law and with the rule he applies to all heads of the various departments of the city government to keep strictly within the appropriations. Fortunately for the taxpayers, just at this time the charter of 1870 passed and put an end to Green's Park Comm ssion, and the orders given for expensive carpers and other fur-nishings to the extent of several thousand dollars more were countermanded. Secret meeting, extract from minutes, Septem-

more were countermanded.
Secret meeting, extract from minutes, September 12, 1889:—
The Central Park Commissioners met, when Commissioner Thomas C. Fields, from the Auditing Committee, found the following bill for Cheen's Horses and Harness—Sixtern Hundred and Four Dollars, to be entirely just and correct, and the treasurer (Green) was, on motion of the fugitive Fields, directed to pay the same.

A LANDAULET JOB—AN RIGHTERN HUNDRED DOLLAR CARRIAGE.

November 12, 1883.—The Board met. Commissioner Fields, from the Auditing Committee, found the bill for Green's carriage (\$1,800) to be entirely just and correct in every particular, and ordered the treasurer (Green) to pay the same.

THE THREE TROUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWO DOLLAR BILL FOR "ACTUAL QUILAYS."

The law granting to the unsalaried commissioners a sum not exceeding \$300 per annum for expenses (for carriage hire, &c.) in visiting the Park was to reimburse them for actual outlays in attending to their duties, and could not apply to salaried officers such as Green was. Yet what does this "Boss" Commissioner do in his secret management of the Park Board? He pays himself the enormous salary for the year 1888 of RIGHTERN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, nearly half of which was for back pay, and for the

nearly half of which was for back pay, and for the

nearly half of which was for back pay, and for the other nine years almost as large an amount. He also draws, in addition, the whole of the \$300 a year allowed for carriage hire, while at the same time he pa.d out of the city funds for horses and carriages and feed for same, and his coachman, in livery, was paid on the city pay roll, all of which he used day and night, for private as well as for his official business, and also for attending club and political meetings. The loss to the taxpayers on this transaction was upwards of \$25,000.

PIELDS AND GREEN COMBINE TO PURCHASE ALL THE SUPPLIES. SUPPLIES.
September 15, 1859.—At a meeting of the Board, on motion of Commissioner Thomas C. Fields,

Resolved. That on and after the lat day of October all purchases for or on account of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park be made by the Treasurer (Green), under the direction of this Board or of the Executive Committee. FIELDS ORDERS GREEN TO PAY-HOW THE PEOPLE'S

FIELDS ORDERS GREEN TO PAY—HOW THE PEOPLE'S MONKY GOES.

November 12, 1868.—The Board met (extract from minutes of secret meeting) and Commissioner Thomas C. Fields, from the Auditing Committee, reported that he had examined oills to the amount of \$128,177, and found them correct and ordered the same to be paid, as follows:—

Resolved. That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the above bills, to the amount of \$128,177, when directed by the Auditing Committee.

THOMAS C. FIELDS, Auditing Committee.

mitiee. THOMAS C. FIRLD., Auditing Committee.

May 13, 1860, the Board met. Comptroller Fields offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem the creation and issue of the further amount of \$500,000 of the public rund or stock denominated the "Central Park Improvement Fund," authorized by an act entitled "An act for the improvement, maintenance, regulation and government of the Central Park, in the city of New York, and to provide additional means therefor," passed February 10, 1865, to

hereby requested to create and issue the said amount, in accordance with the provisions of said act.

BELMONT GOES TO EUROPE WITHOUT GREEN'S CONSENT, AND THE RESULT.

March 15, 1858, the Board met. August Belmont was elected by the Board a member of the commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James E. Cooley, and Mr. Belmont accepted, as per annexed letter:—

NEW YORK, March 17, 1858.

Dear Sira—I have the honor to acknowledge the recipt of your favor of vesterday, by which you are kind enough to inform me that the Board of Commissioners of Central Park have elected me a member of their Board. Thankrully acknowledging the high compliment which you confer upon me, I accept with pleasure the privilege to be allowed to devote my humble elforts towards an object which every good citizen must wish to see accomplished in a manner worthy of the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, destined at no distant day to outstrip her rivals of the Old World in every element of civilization and refinement. I am, with respectful regard dear sir, your very obedient servant. AUGUST BELMONT.

GREEN THROWS BELMONT OVERBOARD.

GREEN THROWS BELMONT OVERBOARD.
February 3, 1862, the Board met, when Greel wrote the following resolution and presented it:-Whereas August Belmont, William K. Strong and John a. C. Gray, not having attended meetings for more than three months without leave of absence, these offices be

A short time before this resolution Mr. Belmont made a motion to reduce Treasurer Green's

made a motion to reduce Treasurer Green's salary:—

September 23, 1858, the Board met. Commissioner Green nominated the tollowing gentlemen as candidates to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Dillon:—William F. Havemeyer, Mark Spencer, Henry G. Stebbins and Jacob Harsen. Mr. Green kept Mayor Havemeyer's name for years before the Board to fill every vacancy but when the voting was done Mr. Green always forgot to vote for his friend the Mayor.

ALL OF GREEN'S BOARD VOTE THEMSELVES AN OFFICE. Extract from the minutes of a private meeting held May 13, 1869:—

The Board met, and Commissioner Thomas C. Fields offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Board do now proceed to ballot for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

EVERTHING LOVELY.

The President appointed Messrs. Fields and Green tellers. The Board then proceeded to ballot for President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary, whereupon the tellers. Green and Fields, announced the result as follows:—
For President—H. G. Stebbins received 5 votes.
For Vice President—M. H. Grinnell received 5

votes. For Treasurer—Andrew H. Green received 5

For Treasurer—Andrew H. Green received 5 votes.

For Secretary—Thomas C. Fields received 5 votes.

There were only five members present, all of whom voted themselves an office except Mr.. Blatchford.

I am really surprised at the many questionable acts of ex-Park Commissioner Green. My investigation shows him voting against paying for medical aid for a poor workingman who had his leg broken while in the discharge of his duty in the Park, the small sum of \$50 while he (Green) was voting out of the taxpayers' pockets.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

For what? Here are the figures:—

Green's back pay grab.
Green's pay as Trensurer
Green's pleasure visit to Europe.
Green's vient to Washington for a "General" in 1366
Green's visits to Albany.
Grann's artyste house. Green's Asia to Albany.
Green's private house.
Green's Asia a year grab.
Green's Carriage Green's carriage... Green's horses and harness. Green's coachman on pay roll, about... Green's feed for horses, &c....

Grand total.

And more bills to follow. If this can be considered honesty and lair dealing we had better invite back Green's "Auditor," Fields, Tweed, Connolly and all the other notorious innocents.

GREEN GOES FOR A FOOR WORKINGMAN—ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED BOLLARS FOE GREEN'S FLEAS-URE TRIP TO EUROPH, BUT NOT ONE CENT FOR MEDICAL AID TO A FOOR PARK WORKMAN.

JANUARY 6, 1859.—At a meeting of the Board the following resolution was adopted:—

Besolved. That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to

James Grady, whose log was proken white at work on the Park, the sum of \$50.

Treasurer Green alone voted against it. Contrast the above with the following:—
July II, 1854.—The Board of Commissioners of the Contral Park met, when, on motion of Commissioner Thomas
C. Fields, it was
Resolved, That leave of absence is hereby granted to
Andrew H. Green, Treasurer of the Board, for the space
of not exceeding ninely days, for the purpose of visiting
Europe if he so desires.
Support Proggame

of not exceeding ninny days, for the purpose of visiting Europe if he so desires.

Junnary 14, 1889.—The Board met again, when Mr. Fields offered the following, which was adopted:—Resolved, That the question of paying the expenses of Mr. Green voting for it.

REALING THE HAWKET.

Mr. Green voting for it.

REALING THE HAWKET.

NEW YORK, April. 1869.

The Auditing Committee hereby authorizes the payment to the Comptroller of the Park the sum of \$1.600, as and for the expenses of his visit to Europe during the fall of 1869.

THOMAN C. FIRELING Committee.

Received, New York, June 12, 1869, from the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park the sum of \$1.000, being in full payment of the above monitoned expense.

\$1.600.

Very respectfully. JOHN FOLEY.

#### THE CITY AND THE LABORERS.

the Work on the Streets is Stopped-Conflicting Statements and Bogus Workingmen.

There has been a lively controversy going on for ome time between the different city departments as to who is responsible for the non-prosecution of work on the streets and avenues, legally ordered, much needed by the city and capable of giving employment through the winter to a large number orers now idle and suffering. At various times delegations have waited upon the heads of the departments, asking work and seeking to ascertain who is to blame for the "lock out." Some of these have honestly represented the unemployed laborers, while others have been arranged by the employes of city officials for the purpose of making out a good case for their employers. One of these bogus delegations recently waited upon the Comptroller. It is said to have been headed by a man who, so far from being an unemployed laborer, is an employe in the Pinance Department at \$3 a day. In reply to this sible for the stoppage of the work on the roads and avenues, and charged that he had been badly misrepresented by other city departments. As the matter is of importance to the laborers, and as the work so much needed and already legally authorized would give much relief if it could be at once prosecuted, a reporter of the HEBALD waited on the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday and obtained the information embraced in the following interview:—
Commissioner Van Nort, in answer to questions

stated that he had never been called upon by a committee of workingmen headed by James O'Reilly; that, in fact, he had not for several weeks past been called upon by any workingmen's delegation whatever. About the beginning of the winter season he had received frequent calls from committees and representatives of workingmen's organizations asking that the laboring force of the department be largely increased, in order to give work to those whom the crisis had deprived of employment. At that time there were a number of large contracts for street improvements, which had been awarded by him at a public letting in

employment. At that time there were a number of large contracts for street improvements, which had been awarded by him at a public letting in October, still in the hands of Comptroller Green awaiting his approval of the sureties, and the delay in approving the sureties was keeping hundreds of men out of work who could have been employed by the contractors if the sureties were approved and the contracts if the sureties were approved and the contracts executed.

The Commissioner proceeded to state to the reporter that while these contracts were being advertised Mayor Havemeyer called upon him to know if the whole proceeding could not be stopped, as Mr. Green would not be able to raise the money to pay for the improvements; that upon examination of the laws upon this subject the Commissioner found that it was his duty to proceed with the advertisement and prepare for the execution of the works in obedience to the ordinances of the Common Council. In deference to the wishes of Comptroller Green, as expressed by the Mayor, however, the Commissioner postponed the letting of the contracts some two or three times for periods of five days each, as anthorized by law; but in justice to the property owners, who were urgently demanding the execution of the works, he, after several postponements, opened the bids and awarded the contracts and sent the sureties on the same to the Comptroller for approval. Several of the smaller ones, such as curbing, flaggling and paving, which could not be prosecuted during the winter season, were approved, but the larger ones, for regulating and grading, were withneld and some of them still remain in the hands of Comptroller Green.

Reporter—I notice that Mr. O'Reilly claims to be spokesman of this company of workmen who waited on the Comptroller, and that he was employed under the Park Department and under the Public Works until discharged by you.

Commissioner—I would prefer not saying anything of a personal character; but as Mr. O'Reilly indulged in talking about me, I have no objections

made.

REPORTER—How long will that take to enable

COMMISSIONER—Yes, upon the surveys being made.

REPORTER—How long will that take to enable them to work intelligently?

COMMISSIONER—That I cannot say; two months, and perhaps three, and at a considerable expenditure of money. All this will be necessary before they can put a man at work on the Riverside Park Drive.

REPORTER—If the work should be placed in the Department of Public Works would the same expense and delay be necessary?

COMMISSIONER—No, sir; for the reason that we now have in this department all the surveys, profiles, field notes, &c., of this work. The engineers who made these surveys and plans are now in their employ. If the authority should be vested in this department to-day I could put at least 1,000 men at work on this work in twenty-lour hours. Mr. Keilogg, my chief engineer of boulevards, has the organization all complete to start the work at an hour's notice. All the boulevards, Avenne St. Nicholas, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and, in fact, all the works on the upper end of this island, have been built under his immediate supervision. In fact, not only having been connected with all these works on the central Park Commission and Department of Parks during the entire construction of the Central Park. Grand Boulevard, &c. They have all been educated to these works and are fully conversant with them in every detail. I do not say but that the Park Department could conduct this work, out I claim they could not do it as expeditiously and as cneaply as this department could, in consideration of its organization. The Park Department could not put a laborer at work until the surveys on all are complete; and as I now have them all at hand you can readily see the advantage this department has in prosecuting the work speedily and putting the laboring men at work at once.

REPORTER—I believe no work has ever been done on this drive?

on this drive ? on this drive?

Commissioner—Yes; this Department has done
considerable work upon it, and I only ceased when
it became doubtful in my mind if I had the right to REPORTER—How many men could you employ on

these works?

COMMISSIONER—I could put at work within twenty-four hours at least 1,000 and increase it from day to day as rapidly as the men could be or-

from day to day as rapidly as the men could be organized into gangs.

Reporter—is the law clear in relation to the raising of money for this work?

Commissioner—Periectly so.

Reporter—is there any reason why the work on the streets should not be prosecuted at once, except the single one that the approval of the sureties on contracts is withheld?

Commissioner—Not any reason at all. The works legally ordered could be proceeded with at once by the contractors if their sureties, which are unobjectionable, so far I know, were formally approved. The work is legally ordered, the property owners are clamorous for it, the city requires it; but this formality blocks the way, and this alone.

This closed the interview, and, thanking the Commissioner, the reporter withdrew.

#### ATTENTION. DETECTIVES! NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1874.

To the Epiron of the Herald:—
After a long absoluce the pickpockets have returned to the University place cars, and may be found in squads of half a dozen on every crowded car, particularly when your readers and advertisers are returning from the theatres, between ten and eleven o'clock P. M.
Should the police send a few detectives on these cars it would relieve us of the "picks" instead of the "pi

## THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

Mr. Gladstone's Address to the Electors of Greenwich.

## LIBERALISM VS. CONSERVATISM.

The London newspapers of the 24th ult. contain Mr. Gladstone's manifesto, of which the following

Mr. Gladstone's manifesto, of which the following is a synopsis:—

Mr. Gladstone has issued an address to the electors of Greenwich which fills more than three columns of the Times. Having stated that Her Majesty has been advised to dissoive Parliament and has graciously accepted the advice, the right honorable gentieman proceeds to solicit re-election. Mr. Gladstone holds that "the wolfare of the country can never be effectually promoted by a government which is not invested with adequate authority," and says:—

That authority, which was in 1966 amply counded by the nation to the liberal party and its leaders, if it has now sunk below the point necessary for the due defence and prosecution of the public interest, can in no way be so legitimately and effectually restored as by an appeal to the people, who, by their reply to such an appeal may place beyond all challenges two great questions—the first, what they think of the manner in which the commission granted in 1868 has been executed, the second, what further commission they now think fit to give to their representatives, and to what hands its fulfilment and the administration of the government are to be entrusted.

The right honorable gentleman does not attempt

mission granted in 1825 has been executed. In the scool what further actives, and to what hands its fulfilment and the administration of the government are to be entrusted.

The right honorable gentleman does not attempt to set out in full the causes which have convinced the government that the time has now come for appealing to the country, but refers to such of them as embrace matters of fact rather than of opinion. He enlarges upon the difficulty in which the government were placed by Mr. Disraell's rejusal to take office after the defeat of the Ministry on the frish University bill, and comes to the conclusion that "the question whether Ministers ought to return or to abandon office should be decided by a general election, with the opportunity which it affords for broad declarations of policy and issues truly national, as it cannot be satisfactorily solved by isolated contests, of which the issue is in a greater degree dependent on close discipline and finished and concentrated organization." Mr. Gladstone then proceeds to state what, in his opinion, the new parliament will have to do. He does not dwell on such "elementary and everabiling duties as the maintenance of the country's honor, of the general peace, of the rights of all classes, of our insular security." "but I will state," he says, "that we desire to found the credit and influence of our insular security." "but I will state," he says, "that we desire to found the credit and influence of our insular security." but I will state," he says, "that we desire to found the credit and influence of our insular security." but I will state, he says, "that we desire to found the credit and influence of our insular security." but I will state, he can be a stablishment in the content of the country's both of the rights of all classes, of our insular security." but I will state, he says, "that we desire to found the credit and influence of our lovely and as steadily to respect their rights as we would tenaciously uphold our own." As to the Ashantee wa, "we shall

County tranchise. He says:—

I have never concealed my obinion that those institutions will be further strengthened by granting to the counties generally that extended tranchise which has been conceded with general satisfaction to the town, and to the populations of a number of rural districts with a central village, which may perhaps be called peasant borought. I earnestly desire to witness the formation of a mature public opinion on a subject which has hardly yet obtained all the attention which it describes the control of the control of

The next subject dealt with is finance, on which Mr. Gladstone observes:— Mr. Gladstone observes:—

Unon a review of the finance of the last five years, we are enabled to state that, notwithstanding the purchase of the felegraphs for a sum exceeding £9.000,000, the agregate amount of the national debt has been reduced by more than £9.000,000; that taxes have been lowered or abolished (over and above any amount imposed) to the extent of £12,50,000; that during the present year the Alabama indemnity has been said, and the charge of the Ashantee war will be met out of revenue; and that in estimating, as we can now venture to do, the income in estimating, as we can now venture to do, the incorof the coming year and for the moment assuming t general scale of charge to continue as it was fixed durithe last session), we do not lear to anticipate as it probable balance a surplus exceeding rather than fallishort of £5,000,000.

What is to be done with this? In the first place there is to be relief, but "Telief c upled with reform," of local taxation. Next, the income tax is to be abolished:—

form," of local taxatiob. Next, the income tax is to be abolished:—

According to the older financial tradition the income tax was a war tax. For such a purpose it is invaluable. Men are willing to sacrifice much of their means, but of their privacy, time and country of their means, but of their privacy, time and country of their cail of patriotism. In 1842 the income tax was sampled by Sir Robert Peel, partly to cover a serious affect in the revenue, but principally to allow of important advances in the direction of free trade. I need not dwell on the great work of liberation which has been accomplished by its aid. Mainly, perhaps, on this account, it has been borne with an exemplary patience. But no government has ever been able to make it perpetual, like our taxes in zeneral, or even to obtain its renewal for any very long term of years. Since 1850 it has been granted by an annual set. During a long time, for reasons on which it is not necessary for me here to dwell, the country chorished, together with the desire, the expectation or hope of its extinction. But the sum annually drawn from it formed so heavy an item in the accounts from year to year that it appeared to have grown ummanageable. It has, however, been the happy fortune of Mr. Lowe to bring it down, first from 6d. to 3d. and then from 4d. to 3d. in the pound. The proceeds of the income tax for the present year are expected to be between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000, and at a sacrifice for the financial year of something less than £5,000,000 the country may enjoy the advantage and relief of its total repeal. I do not hesitate to affirm that an effort should now be made to attain this advantage, nor to declare that according to my judgment, it is in present circumstances practicable.

"A tree breakfast table" seems to be hinted at in the sentence which follows:—"We ought not to aid the rates and remove the income tax without

"A free breakfast table" seems to be hinted at in the sentence which follows:—"We ought not to aid the rates and remove the income tax without giving to the general consumer, and giving him simultaneously, some marked relief in the class of articles of popular consumption." Remarking that he has already by these proposals got rid of more than the surplus he expects, Mr. Gladstone proceeds:—"I nave said nothing to preclude the government from asking Parliament to consider, in conjunction with those great remissions, what moderate assistance could be had from judicious adjustments of existing taxes; and it is scarcely necessary for me to add that, admitting as I do admit, the deciarations of 1808, I for one could not belong to a government which did not on every occasion seek to enlarge its resources by a wise economy." Mr. Gladstone concludes with a contrast of the forty years' rule of the liberal party with the forty years of tory rule which preceded it. The following circular has been addressed to the members of the liberal party:—

No. 11 Downing Street, Jan. 23, 1874.

Sir-Her Majesty's Misisters having advised a dissolution of Parliament, and having received her Majesty's consent thereto, immediate steps will be taken to test the opinion of the country. Mr. Gladstone's address will appear in the newspapers of to morrow. It is carnestly hoped that this intimation—the earliest which circumstances permit—may tend to diminish, a tar as personal inconvenience. I remain our latch mily.

ARTHUR W. PEEL.

### CORONERS' CASES.

Fall from a Roof. A youth of sixteen years yesterday died in the

Presbyterian Hospital, Seventieth street and Fourth avenue, from the effects of injuries received by falling from a scaffold erected on the roof of premises corner of Seventy-third street and Fourth avenue. Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest in

Killed by Falling from a Building. Coroner Croker was yesterday called to St. Luke's Hospital to hold an inquest on the body of Martin Schneider, a German, twenty-nine years of age, by trade a carpenter, whose death resulted from injuries received by failing from a building in Fifty-fith street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on the 2d inst. Deceased has lett a widos

## INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Permit me to ask your aid. For the last two months I have written regularly to my wife, and can get no reply. I am poor and heartbroken. Perhaps some reader of the HERALD can send me information of my wife. She was at or near Newburg. N. Y., a domestic in the family of H. M. Pierce, LL. D., formerly President of the Rutgers Female College, No. 489 Fitth avenue. Respectively yours, Newborn Ky., Pah. 2, 1874. NEWPORT, Ky., Peb. 2. 1874